

The speech made by the Colonial Secretary

For a series of years time had been passing by leaps and bounds and a wild spirit of speculation against the dollar had taken possession of them. They had seen a stoppage, and the collapse of speculators, and the loss of large sums of money in joint stock enterprise created a scare and gave the impression that things were worse than they really were. If reliable figures of the value of the dollar were available it would be the stake of the sort which the public mind has been practically standing still for the past three years it has been practically standing still not going backward, but on the other hand making little if any progress. The point is that an interesting one to discuss but not one to quarrel about, and after the experience of the past few years, it is not surprising that we hope the question so far as that body is concerned may be allowed to drop. It would be peculiar for the unofficial members to think of resigning. Having elected to lodge a substantial protest respecting the vote for the salaries it would not be expected that they would be asked to resign. The question has been raised, and the question has been raised, but it has been their intention to do so, they would naturally have tendered their resignation at the time they lodged their protest. There remains then only the question of manner, and for the unofficial members, it is not surprising that they have been asked to resign. The Colonial Secretary would be as pitiful as was the Colonial Secretary's attack upon them.

The precedent set by the Colonial Secretary on the 14th inst. in taking advantage of

That the Governor should have allowed, the Colonial Secretary to proceed with the speech he made is, to say the least of it, singular. At a previous stage of the meeting, Excellency refused to allow the Hon. T. W. RICHARDS to make a debate on the first reading of the Bill, on the ground that it was not a parliamentary practice to do so. His Excellency ought to have known that it was also contrary to parliamentary practice to allow a member, on motion for adjournment, to re-open a debate that had already been terminated by a definite decision of the Council.

The subject of the Colonial Secretary's speech was certain votes included in the Appropriation Bill, which were the subject of a proposition made at the third time and passed, and had been published in the *Gazette* as having received the Governor's sanction in the name of the Council.

An unfortunate bar to the success of this scheme, we fear, will be the inability of the Committee to tell the men very much about the character of the work they will be doing. Under the present conditions, the need for an immediate urgency practically the wholeheartedness of the young men of British nationality who would be willing to serve as Volunteers is a consideration the Military Authorities might wish to consider most useful, but in times like these, when the Government are not yet in a position to present a horizon threatening to affect us in Hongkong and when it is admittedly necessary to recruit as the Corps "attractive" men, it is easy to see that, if the Government are to be exused if they exhibit some hesitations in joining a Corps of Volunteers, the Committee which recommended the formation of the Corps will naturally consider the question recommended that the Corps should be called "Volunteers of Artillery" and that it should be formed in two battalions of equal strength, one for field guns and the other for machine guns. The Committee would be inclined to think that the field artillery and machine gun companies but differ from the Committee's

whether in the event of a sufficient number
of men expressing their readiness to form

whether in the event of a sufficient number of men expressing their readiness to form a militia company they would be allowed to do so. So far as there can be said to be any feeling among the young men about the matter it seems to incline rather to the side than to field gunds, and the scheme recently propounded by Mr. L. Roussin in our columns, which was that the Government should propose to raise the Volunteers "as an integral part of the military system, placed under the supervision and tutelage of the military authorities, and liable, in the event of the Colony being threatened, to be ordered to fight under the Army Act, as paid soldiers of the Crown." Further on His Excellency said:—"The contemplated Ordinance will, I understand, place such Volunteers as may be raised in Hongkong under the Army Act, in an exactly analogous manner to the case of the Irish, Welsh, and Town Forces Act, deals with the home Volunteers." We share the General's regret that the draft of the Ordinance has not been published, so that men might know exactly to what they are committing themselves. They give the impression of coming from the one great conversation of yesterday—a somewhat exaggerated idea seems to have been formed of the severity of the Act. As a matter of fact the conditions prevailing at home do not appear to be found at all reasons by the military authorities. It is true that in Singapore it has been found feasible to run a serviceable Corps under similar conditions. Whether the Corps in the southern colony will be long maintained is doubtful, but if it is away it will be for the same reason that it hitherto rendered no assistance in the defence of the colony, namely, lack of sustained feeling, rather than to any hardship in conditions of service.

THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
LOAN.

advantages of borrowing in gold and silver

Assuming the difference in the rate of interest between London and locally to be 1 per cent, the dollar loan would begin to suffer an actual loss in the payments on account of the deficit in London as compared with what it would have had to pay had the loan been contracted locally. So long as the fall in the rate of interest in London is not as great as the fall there is in London, and if instead of falling there should be a rise the advantage of course so much the greater. No one knows what is going to happen to silver in the dollar, any rise to 4s. or sink to 1s. 6d. will make no difference to the borrower, whether either the one or the other, but a very considerable difference between the present and future value is well within the range of possibility. Ought the Colony, then, for the sake of one per cent. difference in the rate of interest to contract a loan in London, and then to pay and having to repay in silver? The experience of the past should be our guide in such matters. The last loan was contracted in gold, in obedience to the behests of the Secretary of State and against the general opinion of the Colony. The gold had then fallen more than 5*d.* and the Colony was now paying more for interest and sinking fund than it would have had to pay had the loan been contracted locally at 1 per cent. more than it was floated at in London. The result was that the Colony was made to bear the burden of any local or world-wide fall in the value of gold. It is not possible to secure the relative values of gold and silver. Fortunately the burden will not be a very heavy one for the Colony to bear in any case, the annual charge for interest and sinking fund being a comparatively small sum. The principle we say the loan ought to be a silver and not a gold one.

FOR CHINESE.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 14th inst. the Acting Attorney-General made an extraordinary proposal respecting the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese. What was proposed was that the Government should insist that no student should be kicked out of the Colony for bad baggage. The Government, so the learned gentleman said, had decided that the young men could not possibly be allowed to earn their living here. Any native quack who has never read a medical work in his life is to be at liberty to practise anywhere in the Chinese Empire. The Government, however, who have undergone several years' careful and liberal training and European doctors, are to be proscribed. The more glaring instance of Government stupidity it would be hard to imagine. It was only the other day that the Government presided at the presentation of the diplomas to the successful students of the College of Medicine and the Government had no objection for the institution, and now have the Acting Attorney-General make the extraordinary proposition referred above. Of course it is all a stupid mistake. Whether the Government actually arrived at the decision stated by Mr. LEACH, or whether the hon. gentleman had misunderstood the decision—whether in short the stupid mistake was made by Mr. LEACH or whether it was a decision of the Government, we do not know; but whether the Government collectively nor Mr. LEACH individually can fail to see the mistake now it has been pointed out.

Of the character of Chinese medicine practice every one is well aware. It is pure charlatanism from beginning to end. The only intelligent person is to be found who has acquired some knowledge, simple and a measure of skill in the treatment of a few ordinary ailments, but scientific knowledge and training there really none at all. The great majority of the practitioners are drawn from the uneducated classes and are as much impostors as the fortune tellers one sees in the streets. These are the men to whom suffering humanity amongst the native population has to look for relief, and not only does it look in vain but it has its sufferings greatly increased by the ignorant and unscrupulous and the noxious deceptions administered by them under the name of medicine. The European doctors who have found their way to China have been making gallant efforts to give that country something better in the way of medical science and practice, but they have been completely baffled in it. Young Chinamen may obtain more than were emanating of the principles of Western medicine and surgery, Hongkong, the focus of Western influence in China, for a long time took no part in this praise-worthy movement. It was only when the Government of that island joined in the work heart and hand and established a regularly organised college. The members of the profession, Dr. Manson at the head, gave their services as a teaching staff and the public support was in its power.

It has been suggested that the Government should employ a number of graduates of the College of Medicine as district apothecaries. Whether that particular suggestion may be acted on or not there can be no doubt as to the duty of the Government to afford the institution and its members as much encouragement and the most generous assurance of recognition as possible. The modest suggestion of a Graduate on behalf of the institution was warmly received by the Dr. Ho K'at at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 14th inst. but, however, was not for any special recognition but simply that Chinese trained in the Western system of medicine should not be placed at a disadvantage under the Medical Registration Ordinance.

down on the mind of the Acting Attorney

General and the Bill was postponed for further consideration. That it will be amended to the effect that the Bill will be referred to the Education Committee for consideration, but that if the Government is not satisfied with the decision for granted, but it would be satisfactory if the Government could go a step further and devise some means by which a definite recognition could be accorded to the diplomas granted not only by the Hong Kong College of Medicine for Chinese, but by other medical colleges at present in the management. The time will arrive when it may be possible to enact a law providing that no one without some such qualification shall be allowed to practise medicine among the Chinese in this Colony; the native quacks will be done away with, and the Chinese will be able to get the best care and the best treatment from the doctors towards which the Government should have its policy.

THE WOODSING BAR.

The state of the Woosung Bay has been much exercising our Shanghai contemporaries, in both of which articles on the subject have lately appeared. The "Woosung" is a name which has been used in a memorandum by Mr. E. V. BEEBE, written some two and a half years ago, and which was laid before the Tsung-li Yamen. The quotation given in our contemporary is as follows:—"The obstruction known as the 'Woosung' is a shoal of mud and sand, which is the navigation of the Whangpu by vessel of draught, and consequently with the trade of Shanghai, had been a cause of constant and loud complaint ever since the port was opened for foreign trade. The depth of water in the 'Woosung' has been one of the years, owing to the circumstance that the northerly winds of winter assisted the downward rush of the current, and its consequent scouring effect, resulting in great depth, while the southerly winds in summer caused a contrary result, and the depth was lessened. It was in some years it was much more marked than in others, and it occasionally happened, as for instance in 1879, that at high water of ordinary tide not more than 16 or 17 feet of water could be obtained, and that more than 100 steamers had to discharge and load the greater portions of, if not the entire, cargoes at Woosung, thereby suffering much from delay and additional expense. This summer there has been little rain, and with almost no up country water, the 'Woosung' is much more marked than ever than it was in 1879. Even light draught steamers have had to wait for hours or days before they could cross, and a Japanese mail steamer is now the victim of eight days before she can get out. When the 'Woosung' is in this state, it is the question now agitating the minds of the Shanghai community."

Dredging has been tried, but has been found to be ineffective. The failure of that experiment will, it is to be feared, render the Chinese more unwilling to be so unavailing. Authorities the more unwilling to incur for the purpose the expense of the most expensive means which, for all they know, may actually fail to effect the purpose in view. If the Government were really in earnest they could secure the services of eminent engineers accustomed to similar work in Europe, w whom no doubt he able to present a scheme offering far prospects of success, and which they would be bound to accept, arguing that they were induced to authorise the "ir dredging of the Bar, and that having failed the Jungho Yamen are doubtless well content to let the "Heaven-sent barrier" remain untouched except by Diplomatic action is urged, and it must be taken for granted that the impossibility of doing otherwise is a fact. The Government of O'Connell when passing through Shanghai recently by the Chamber of Commerce steamer there. But what the Ministers can do is the matter beyond endeavouring to convince the Chinese that it is to her own interest to be that the channel open is more very clear. The *Mercury* makes the rather singular remark that the Chinese Government is not to be taken in hand by some one and if not by a European, then it must certainly be by the Japanese, whose steamers have suffered a serious loss by detention at one or other of the

Japan.

Both our contemporaries have remedied to propose going from Shanghai. *Daily News* points out, the river is divided by Gough Island into two channels, the larger of which is the one used by the larger vessels, and the left-hand one, which is much shorter and more direct, being the one to native craft. The Bar is a continuation of Gough Island and runs diagonally across to the right-hand bank of the river, so that all the vessels going down the Slip Channel have to take the right-hand one, and the vessels going up the Slip Channel have to take the left-hand one. The Bar, the Gough Island, the Junc Bar and the Junc Channel, has a clear way to the sea, and at the present time there is always three or more water in the Junc Channel than there is on the Bar. There is, however, a spring bar, much smaller than the Woosung bar, at Shanghai, and it is only at low tide that the vessels can pass. The Woosung bar, however, has been removed, the Woosung Bar left to itself, and the Junc Channel made the fairway vessels coming in and out would have a clear channel, about a mile and more direct than the present; and it appears that this is the channel which will be used by the larger vessels. Our contemporary goes on to advocate the Junc Channel should be buoyed out once, and that the energies of the Harbours Master's Department should be devoted to removing the little Bar. This it suggests could be done with very inoperative hydraulic appliances, and at a small cost. The *Lat Pau* on the Mexican side of the Isthmus of Panama, says: "The mass of treasure carried by this vessel was rapidly buried by the action of the waves under a mass of hard sand from 8 to 12

[illegible]

It is not improbable that in the near futu

A considerable tide of emigration may be set foot in China to the Dark Continent. A month or two ago a shipload of coolies left Macao for the Congo coast, and the Chinese Government has promised to send them their own ship from Singapore to German East Africa. Should the report given by these pioneers prove favorable, many of their friends and connexions in China will follow in their footsteps. Very strict regulations have been drawn up in the German Colonies for the purpose of the treatment of Asiatic immigrants in East Africa, and what is known of the Administration of the Congo naturally leads to the supposition that ill-use will be carefully guarded against in that State also. It is estimated that the proportions will be very much the same as in the German Colonies, while the whole of Hongkong and Singapore

[illegible]

and China signified that she had no objection to the emigration so far as why this Colony and Singapore should be debarr'd from any commercial advantage that may be derivable from their port of embarkation of coolies at their pleasure. German East Africa, the Chinese Government and the Chinese Government would wish who might be trusted in the interests of law and order to suppress any abuses that were brought to their notice, as if China appointed commissioners or agents to watch over the interests of her subjects abuses could not remain long unheeded. The Chinese officials would wish to discharge their duties honestly. Whether the Chinese officials could be so trusted may be considered doubtful, but the force of public opinion would always constitute so much protection for the labourer, and neither the Government of German East Africa nor that of the Congo would be likely to permit emigration trade to their territories attended by the scandals and atrocities which characterised the Cuban and Peruvian coolie trade. England, however, could not afford to take everything on trust, and for permitting contract emigration from Singapore and Hongkong would have to be satisfied with the best that the best and humane treatment of the labourer were as good as in her own colonies.

In another column will be found a le

from Sir George Bowen to the Governor, urging the importance of Hongkong's being adequately represented in the display of the Empire at the forthcoming exhibition of the Imperial Museum at the Crystal Palace, a special institute. When the Colonial and Indian Exhibition was in course of preparation, trivialous scoffers made merry at the idea of Hongkong's being represented, but the Hongkong Club nevertheless turned out a great success and the Colony has no doubt been well represented at the occasion. It is probable that the exhibition will be indulged in on the present occasion, but it seems to us that where a great commercial museum for the empire has been established Hongkong ought not to be content to take a back seat or be left out of the show, but should make a display of its own products to show, or "nonpareil" as the saying is, that the Colony produces something, but as in the case of the Crystal Palace and Indian Exhibition we may appropriate and send specimens of the various articles which we go to make up the large trade of the place. The general rule is to send specimens of the products of the Colony, and it is no doubt an application of this rule to Hongkong as to any other place, and for all practical reasons also it may be considered more advisable that the Colony should try to make it to be supposed that it is no small affair to be significant to put in an appearance where the great Imperial Museum is in charge. It is well known that the Government of Hongkong is a prudent policy, to keep in the background but we should again be urged for an increased military contribution to the Empire for something of that kind, but on the other

hand unless we keep ourselves on guard not only are we likely to lose radical advantages, but small attention is also likely to be paid to the Colony's protests against treatment it receives from the Imperial authorities. The Crown Colonies have always great difficulty in securing any attention to their grievances, but the more they make themselves known the more likely are they to enlist the sympathy of the home public in local movements.

In India some of our contemporaries in the

country fall into the mistake of supposing that the adoption of a gold standard would mean the demotisation of silver. Anonymous, then we notice such a fallacy, and we are justified in saying that the error is not ours. The observation of writers under whose contemporary labours we are rejoiced from the following sentence:—
"When a newspaper so conversant with economic questions as the *Manchester Guardian* can be so misled, it is not surprising that a gold standard for India with the result of a fallacy in the estimation of the value of silver, it is difficult to resist the conviction that it is purposely and carelessly to mislead the public." The *Statesman* it is altogether too ingenious for us to suppose that it is so misled. The fallacy is not theirs, it is that of the public; it is simply labouring under a complete illusion. The *Manchester Guardian* could not help expounding the adoption of a gold standard with the demotisation of silver, and the fall of a body with the law of gravitation. It is quite true, as the *Statesman* argues, if silver would still remain the medium of change, but it would only be in the form of token coins, and the great mass of its potential value as money, despite the mints we

would be close to it. The mint authority would have to buy silver at its bullion value and issue it as token coins representing face value. The parts of the standard gold coin, making no profit on the transaction to the mint, would be sold at the face value of the token and nominal value of the tokens. The holder of the token coin would consequently be in a very different position from that occupied by him at present, when he can send his tokens to the mint and get the whole of it back in the form of rupees, less the small charges for mintage. The mint would be able to issue the standard silver coin at its new value, so that the adoption of the single gold standard would secure much the same advantages as the adoption of bimetalism, because it is apparently not contemplated by the mint to possess of the circulating gold should be silver as the change medium, but to use the standard gold coin as the standard. The holder of silver would naturally have a tendency to maintain the value of the metal, under the law of supply and demand, just as the monthly purchases of silver by the United States have, but it could not possibly keep the market price of bullion up to any fixed standard. It is probable that it could do so to a certain extent, but it would be necessary the use of paper for bank notes and cheques has any appreciable influence on the prices ruling in the paper market. When silver is reduced to the level of token coin, the only other it is placed in precisely the same position as paper, or copper, or any other material, and it is not likely that it will be accepted, that it happens to be less expensive. To adopt a gold standard of India would be to further enhance the value of the yellow metal, and existing debts would become measurable, not by silver, the medium in which they were contracted, but by gold, and consequently approaching zero, but by the arbitrary standard of the gold coin, and these debts would then be used only as tokens representing a certain quantity of gold, and the debtor with a stock of uncoined silver would be able to use it in the discharge of obligations only to the extent of its bullion value as measured by gold. The hardship on individuals and the loss of the value of the stock of the debt, in such a change would be enormous and undesirable.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Legislative Council was on the 14th inst. There were present—
His Excellency the Governor, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.
Hon. G. F. O'BRIEN, C.M.G., Col. Secretary.
Hon. J. J. LEA, B. Acting Attorney General.
Hon. J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART, B. Acting General.
Hon. N. G. MITCHELL INN, B. Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. F. A. COOPER, Director of Public Works.
Hon. R. M. BURNS, T. R. N., Harbour Master.
Hon. C. P. CHATFIELD.
Hon. HO KAI.
Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD.
Hon. E. R. DUFFY, Esq.
Mr. F. H. May, Acting Clerk of Councils.
MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1893:
PROTEST FROM THE UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—I have the
cur to bring up the report of the Finance
Committee No. 12 of 1892 and lay it on the table.
Hon. C. P. CHATER—Before we proceed

[illegible]

For the reasons above given we formally and unanimously protest against the so-called Appropriation Ordinance for 1903 as published, and declare it not have been duly passed by this Honorable Council.

(Signed) C. P. CHATHAM.
H. KAL.

T. R. WHITEHEAD
R. R. BRILLIAGE

KOVLONEN AND YAUMATI RATES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Having laid the table the report mentioned in item one of the list, I now beg to move the resolution now before me, which is as follows:—
Resolved, That the following be the rates for 1903 standing in my name. My members will remember that additional provision has been made this year for payment for certain lamps and other plant at Kowlon, and in the estimates for 1903 they will find an item of \$3.00 provided for the payment of the same. It is now proposed to rate those districts which will benefit by the same at the rate of 10 per cent. above the usual percentage, which is imposed on the other districts. I now move the resolution

will be any objection from our transpon
of neighbours. They will only have to pay.

Resolution carried *unanimously*.

THE PROPOSED LOAN.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Council a Bill and an Ordinance to declare the terms and conditions applicable to Loans authorised to be raised by the Government of Hongkong, and to be subject to the sanction of the Council. The Ordinance does not appear to be one which I can reasonably feel to much debate. It is in a familiar manner in which deferred stock is to be raised, and it is in accordance with the practice of the Colonies. It has been described in England upon approved model, and I trust this Council will find it unnecessary to make many if any alterations. I have the desire to leave the Bill to you, and I am sure that that desire does exist. I have no doubt. The hon. member who represents

[illegible]

\$123,783. At the end of this year I estimate will be \$316,000. On the other hand the bill provides for a sinking fund of \$100,000 a year, with the exception of one year, from a factory nature. In 1883 it was \$125,000; in 1884, \$148,000; in 1885, \$172,000; in 1886, \$200,000; in 1887, \$228,000; in 1888, \$256,000; in 1889, \$284,000; in 1890, \$342,000; and last year, \$187,000. This year the balance of revenue over ordinary expenditure is estimated at \$268,000. It appears that our deficits are not due to any public works, but entirely to the support of public works. If we wish, and I think we can, it is little doubt that the Colony does to carry out to the end the extraordinary expenditure of the last year, and that the Colony will be for the improvement of the Colony. I do not see how this Colony is to follow the example set by most of the nations of borrowing money to carry out public works, and then repaying from the works repaid to is an extra inducement for proceeding to them rapidly, and for this purpose it is more desirable than a little time or possible loss of interest. The bill itself, in section 2, states that the Governor may issue insured stock. If he does so, by section 4 such stock shall be in the hands of the Government, and shall be redeemable within fifty years. In section 7, interest is declared payable half-yearly and a sinking fund of 1 per cent. but yearly is provided for, to commence at such time as shall be determined by the Governor. The bill also states that "if the price of the insured stock be lower than at the time when the contributions are received the Crown shall cause the difference to be paid to the holders of the stock in the market and shall cancel the shares in the stock so purchased." By the word "cancel" in this sub-section (4) I presume it is intended that the stock shall be cancelled if it is issued and not 100 per. If it were 100 per. it might not always be to our advantage to cancel it even though it did fall below par. Insured stock is issued at 113 it is probable that it will be 100 per. at the end of 50 years. It is probably worth not to be by interest 3 per cent. if it were to rise to 99. By its cancellation expenses of or incident to the management of the Colony would be saved. The principal money borrowed shall be paid the sinking fund. These expenses, so far as we are aware, are nominal. The Crown A commission on loans, and the interest on the loans, plus 2 per cent. which is intended to allow for tenders made through the market, and 1 per cent. for the management. There is also a 3 per cent. for the permanent sinking fund. The bill also states that the Governor, which was 1-14 on this table, has stated that he understood this as compared favorably with the charges of the Colony. The bill also states that the Governor may authorize the cancellation of existing loans into insured stock. Section 11 permits the issue of extra stock to as extent as shall be decided by £100,000, and the Governor may cancel the same at 93, enable it to be exchanged for 210 per cent. debt at par, my 103. Section 11 will be observed, states that "nothing in the bill shall be construed to prevent the Governor from making such terms and conditions as he may see fit to be made, and shall be understood in any Ordinance authorizing the raising of such loans." With these remarks the Governor has moved the first reading of the Bill.

The C. LONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

Bill read a first time.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

